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April 1975

Chinatown gets elderly housing

Final contracts secured for Quincy Tower apt.

Construction loan from the Mass. Housing Finance Authority and a contract with the Peabody Construction Co., Inc., of Braintree, have been secured by Quincy Tower Associates--paving the way for Chinatown's first elderly housing apartment--Quincy Tower.

Ground breaking for the project has tentatively been scheduled for late April. Preparations for formal ceremonies with key officials present have not been finalized.

For over a year since being designated developer for the elderly housing project, Quincy Tower Associates--a joint venture between Stanchen Construction Company and Jung/Brannen Associates, Inc., an architectural firm--has faced numerous obstacles delaying the "closing" for the housing project.

Most recently, as prerequisites for "closing the

deal" with the MHFA, Quincy Tower Associates had to secure clearance from the federal Housing and Urban Development Department for a
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inside The Sampan

- Gateway to Chinatown
- Immigration
- 100 years of alienation



Artist's rendering of Chinatown's first elderly housing project, Quincy Tower, which will have 162 units. Developer, Quincy Tower Associates, is a joint venture between Stanchen Construction Company and Jung/Brennan, Inc.

Multi-disease screening

A 'free' ounce of prevention

The annual Multi-Disease Health Screening and educational program sponsored by the Boston Chinese Community Health Services will be held Saturday through Monday, May 3, 4 and 5 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. at the Health Clinic at 200 Harrison Ave.

The multi-disease health screening program provides Chinatown residents and others with immediate screening of selective health conditions by the Health Clinic at no cost.

The program this year will screen for hypertension, diabetes, dental problems, TB (X-ray), family planning, mental health, nutrition, glaucoma, (optional) blood test. Health

educational materials and audio-visual films will also be provided.

The screening will be provided to anyone from age 16 and above. All testing and examinations will be free of charge. Medical, nursing, dental and other health professionals, who are donating their time and services to this annual multi-disease screening effort, will be on hand.

Even those individuals who have their own personal physicians may find the screening--a simple, efficient and quick health service--will eliminate the need for an appointment with their physicians.

'Mother of Year' award to church worker Nellie Shih

Mrs. Nellie Y.Y. Shih, 71, was selected by the American Mothers Committee Inc., Massachusetts Division "1975 Massachusetts Mother of the Year." She will be a candidate for the national title, "American Mother of the Year," to be chosen the week before Mother's Day, May 11.

Mrs. Shih's husband, Dr. Peter Y.F. Shih, is senior pastor and her son, Dr. David P. Shih, is pastor, both of the Chinese

Christian Church of New England. Since 1948, she has been engaged in church and social service work in day care centers in the Chinese community.

Born in Ningpo, Chekiang Province, China, she was the first woman graduate of both the University of Nanking, China, in 1930, with a B.A. in sociology, and the Nanking Theological Seminary in 1934, with a bachelor of divinity.

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Affirmative Action seeks jobs for minorities

By Ken Yee

Minorities have been discriminated against in all levels of State service and that while minorities constitute 23% of the state's population, they make up only disproportionately minuscule percentage--0.4%--of all personnels employed in various state agencies, a recent study indicated.

In an effort to balance those figures, the Affirmative Action Referral System, a state-funded job placement service, is in operation designed to help increase the number of minorities and women in all levels of state service. It is currently seeking applications for possible employment with various state agencies. (Interested persons are urged to inquire about job openings at the Referral System's headquarter at 294 Washington Street, Room 743, Boston or call any of these numbers. 727-7780, 7781, 7783, 7784.

Chinatown residents with limited English-speaking ability may inquire at the CACA Multi-service Center, 85 Tyler Street or at the Chinatown Little City Hall, 14 Oxford Street.)

Yoke Wong, a statistician at

the Referral System, points out that the study also revealed discrimination at the Job Group 16 level, a job classification in state service which enables the employee to jump to administrative and executive positions-- jobs which translate into the \$12,000-\$13,000 a year salary category.

To correct the deficiency in the number of minorities in state employment and to help increase the number of women in managerial positions, the Affirmative Action Referral System was created in 1974 by Executive Order 74 issued by former Governor Sargent's administration.

The Referral System intends to accomplish these twin objectives through two methods of job placement.

Non-Civil Service Jobs

The first is aimed at placing minorities in non-civil service positions. These are entry-level jobs which automatically become permanent after three

years of employment (unless some applicant such as a disabled veteran who ranks higher in a state-regulated list of

preferences "bumps" the incumbent employee out of his niche.)

The second is through placing minorities in civil service jobs. These appointments are intended as temporary positions in what is primarily a training period to acquire valuable on-the-job experience that may vastly facilitate the passing of the eventual civil service exams.

According to James Galloway, a recruiter for the referral service, many of the questions in the civil service exams are common sense type questions directly related to the experience and expertise provisional appointees can acquire working on the job.

A counseling program designed to assist minorities in passing civil service exams is now in the infant stages of formation, Galloway noted.

In addition to positions in state service, the Referral System also receives job orders from such state-affiliated institutions as the University of Massachusetts, and the Mass. Bay Community College, which have initiated affirmative action programs of their own to hire minorities and women. These

institutions will use the facilities of the Referral System as a centralizing source of candidates for initial interviewing and screening.

Expects 50,000 Job Orders

The Referral System currently expects to receive more than 50,000 job orders from the federal government through project Manpower Affairs and CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act). These positions will be the immediate, tangible benefits of the emergency employment bill signed recently by President Ford, allocating more than \$1 billion to create public service jobs to combat such pockets of high unemployment throughout the country.

The Referral System, which began operations officially on July 1, 1974, is a branch of the state's Bureau of Personnel, Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

Currently staffed by 25 full-time employees, the Referral System's workload is divided into three areas: recruiting, coding and referral. As applications are received, they are classified in accordance with an occupational coding system.

The applicants' profiles and qualifications are then maintained in a master file where efforts will be made to match the applicants with the job orders.

When a suitable match is made, the applicants will be notified as to the time and place for further interviews with various state agencies. Actual hiring, however, will be made by the agencies themselves.

In operation for a relatively short period, the Referral System is still in a state of flux. Although it is uncertain what changes or cutbacks, if any, are in the offing as Dukakis assumes the governorship, Galloway said that he is fairly certain that the Referral System and the various affirmative action programs will continue.

Galloway and Yoke Wong are planning frequent trips to Chinatown to keep such community leaders informed of the job opportunities provided by various affirmative action programs.

Currently, efforts are being made to have the job descriptions and announcements of various civil service positions, such as those of policemen and firemen, translated into Chinese to reach as many Chinatown residents as possible.

Kung Fu academy to host local exhibition

The Wah Lum Kung Fu Academy, the Chinatown Little City Hall, and the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of New England will host the team in Boston at a press conference at 1 p.m. on Thursday, April 24 at the China Pearl Restaurant.

The first of the fund-raising exhibitions will be held at 7 p.m. on April 27 and 28 at the New England Life Hall.

A team of Chinese gung fu masters from Hong Kong will tour the United States to help the Eastern U.S. Kung Fu Federation, Inc. in its fund-raising efforts.

The Hong Kong gung fu masters is headed by Master Shek Kin, known as Mr. Han, who was Bruce Lee's "sparring partner" in the movie "Enter the Dragon."

The Hong Kong masters will be the special feature of the exhibition and will demonstrate forms, weapons, and breaking.

Master Chan Pui, organizer of the exhibition and president of the Wah Lum King Fu Academy has also invited another 18 masters of the New England area representing many different gung fu styles. The "participation and expertise of the local masters will add to the delight of the audience," said Chan-Pui.

The schools which will be included are: Yang Tai Chi, Wing Chun, Tai Mantis, Tai Chi Chuan, Tigar-Crane (Hung Gar), Fu-Jow Pai, Hung Gar, Mi Chung I, Tin Shan Pai, Bak Sil Lim, White Eyebrow, Eagle Claw, Jow Gar, Ching Sing, Tigar Claw, Hung Kune, Choy Li Fut, Wah Lum, and Tai Chi Boxing.



Left to right are Nadine Wu, assistant director, Golden Age Center; Mrs. Shih-ying Woo and Consul General Woo; GAC board member Mrs. Tow Moy Ning-Yue, Denny and Ruth Moy, GAC executive director. Mrs. Woo prepared two dishes for GAC elderly and helped serve during a visit to the Golden Age Center.

Non-preference immigration quota explained

Editor's note: The following article has been submitted to the Sampan by May Ling Tong, executive director, Chinese-American Civic Association. Among the CACA projects is the Multi-Service Center located at 85-A Tyler Street which provides numerous services, including assistance (non-legal) on immigration matters.

Since the non-preference quota opened up in February, there have been numerous inquiries to the Chinese-American Civic Association Multi-Service Center. There have been many misunderstandings concerning the eligibility of non-preference aliens. Thus, in an attempt to clarify answers to these questions, the Multi-Service

Center staff met with Mr. Patrick Coomey, District Director, and Mr. R. H. Danielson, Deputy District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The following points were discussed and clarified.

The non-preference quota for immigrants has been open since February for Chinese born in Eastern Hemisphere countries (this applies to those born in but not residing in mainland China).

Non-preference aliens are those who do not fall into the seven preference categories:

- (1) spouses, unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens
- (2) spouses, unmarried sons or daughters of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence
- (3) professionals
- (4) married sons or daughters of U.S. citizens
- (5) brothers or sisters of U.S. citizens
- (6) skilled or unskilled laborers
- (7) conditional entrants-refugees

The non-preference quota then applies primarily to investors, those who obtain labor certification, and immediate relatives of permanent residents who do not plan to enter the labor market.

1. Investors are those who have invested or are in the process of investing in a business in the United States. The proposed business must also be one which will create more jobs for the U.S. labor market and not one which will benefit the investor only.

General guidelines include a substantial investment of \$10,000 or more, and the

prospective investor must have at least one year's experience in the proposed business. Investors are exempt from the requirement of a labor certificate from the U.S. Department of Labor.

2. Labor certification aliens are those who obtain permission from the U.S. Department of Labor in the form of a labor certification.

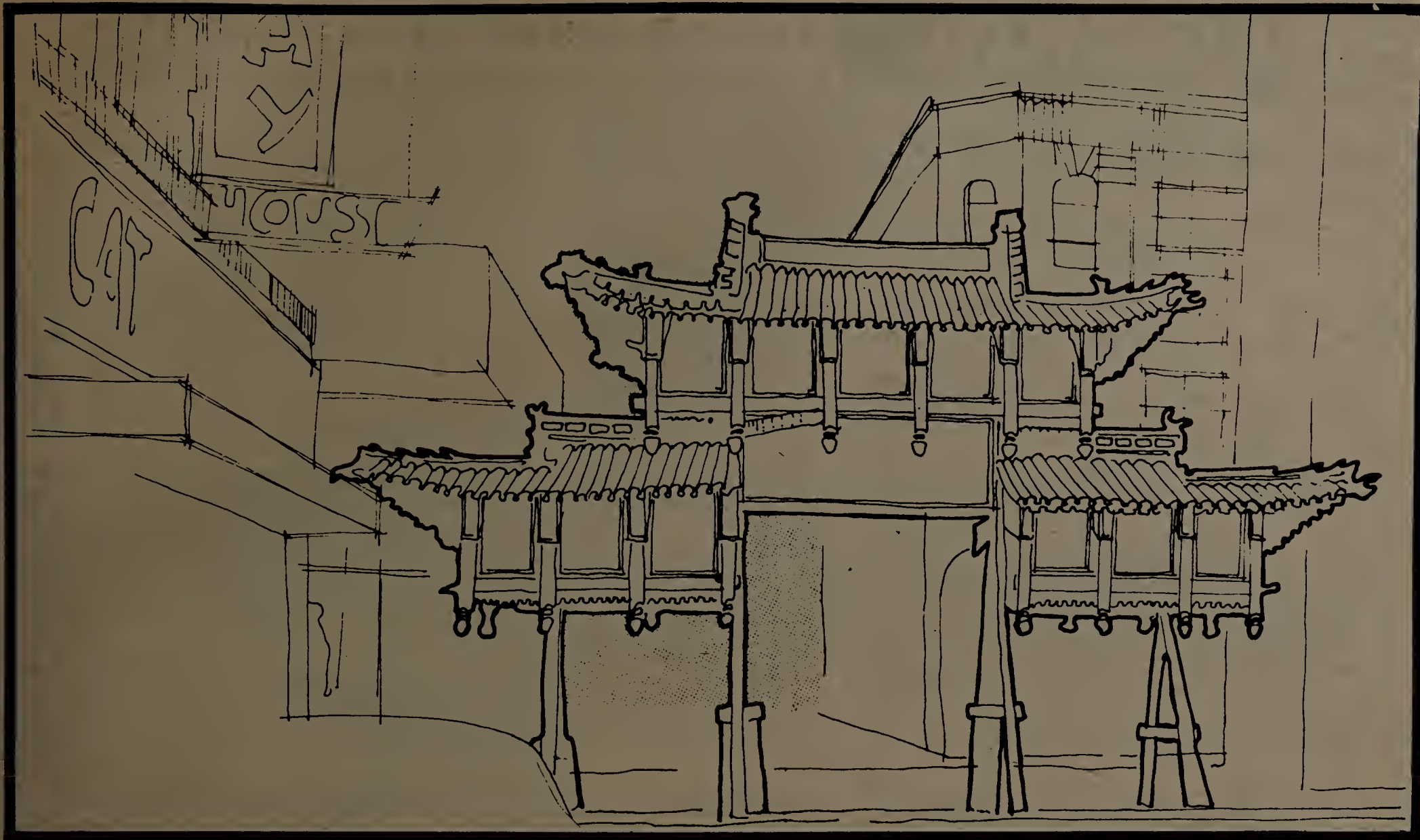
The labor certification document certifies that the entry of an alien into the U.S. job market will not cause adverse conditions for U.S. residents and that there are insufficient workers in the U.S. for the work that the alien is to perform.

3. Immediate relatives of permanent residents who may

benefit from the "open" quota for non-preference aliens are:

- (a) parents of permanent residents who are over 60, who will not enter the job market, and
- (b) who can provide evidence of adequate living support

Potential investors who are in the United States on visitors' visas and anyone else in the United States who has labor certification or can qualify for an exemption from labor certification--these people should apply immediately for adjustment of status before the quota closes again. Others who qualify and wish to apply for non-preference immigration must do so at the consulate abroad.



'Gateway to Chinatown' envisioned by CCBA

A "gateway to Chinatown" may be in store for Boston's Chinatown in the future.

The idea, concept and design originated more than three years ago with the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) and some members of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. Then a low-priority item in the midst of numerous other projects, the "gateway" project and assorted blueprints were quietly stashed away.

At a meeting of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association April 9 with South Cove District Planner from the BRA, John Perry, members of

the CCBA voted to activate the project.

The gateway, as envisioned by the BRA in its sketch above, would be located at the Edinborough-end of Beach Street, at the entrance to the South East Expressway Annex.

According to Little City Hall manager Peter Chan, the City would finance construction of the gateway with allocated Capital Improvements money. The Republic of China, through its local consulate, has also offered to contribute to the effort by supplying some materials from Taiwan, he said.

Chan noted that there are many considerations which the

City and the community must anticipate. For example, he said, the additional weight and pressure of the heavy gateway structure may be too much for the sidewalks and underlying ground. Underground gas and water pipes may also pose obstacles.

Heavy traffic on Beach Street had been a problem. The feasibility of a gateway attracting even more traffic, was an argument against such a structure.

However, tentative long-range plans by the City to close-off Beach Street to through traffic would cut back tremendously

nearly 6,000 cars which pass through Chinatown on a daily basis, according to a BRA study.

Chan emphasized that the BRA proposals are tentative and that merchant opposition to closing Beach Street to traffic would be considered.

John Perry also outlined at the meeting other projects he foresees for the Chinatown community in the future. Perry urged the community to establish a planning committee for Chinatown to coordinate a timetable and provide serious planning efforts for local projects.

Still unresolved is the

relocation of the Chinese YMCA on BRA land slated for urban renewal. The CCBA had earlier proposed using the site for a nursing home. However, no planning, feasibility studies, or timetables have been set up.

Nor, have any plans been drawn up for the proposed new community center to be located on Tyler Street at the Old Quincy Elementary School. The CCBA has been selected developer for the site and plans to renovate the building, but nothing has been done to obtain rehab monies or to secure the necessary permits.

Quincy Towers

(continued from page 1)

final commitment of interest subsidy, and also secure a commitment from the Boston Housing Authority to lease a minimum of 25 percent of the units or to provide rent supplement for 25 percent of the units.

Day Care Center

Quincy Tower will have 1,700 square feet set aside for a day care center. Qualified day care centers interested in this space are invited to submit their proposals to: Quincy Tower Associates, 655 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. 02117.

"We have met with one group which has expressed an interest in the space," said Yu Sing Jung of Jung/Brannen Associates, Inc., a co-developer of the project. However, he said, no formal proposal has been submitted from the group and others interested should send their proposals in immediately.

Quincy Tower secured "left-over" monies for interest subsidy of the old 236 federal housing program. Specific air quality and noise criteria had to be met and an acceptable "fair-marketing" plan provided.

The Quincy Tower project will be located adjacent to the new Quincy School complex at the corner of Oak and Washington Streets.

The \$5 million project will occupy 10, 168 square feet and will rise 16 stories high with 162 units. Quincy Tower will also provide 1,700 square feet for a day care center. The Golden Age Center for the elderly will have some 3,000 square feet for a senior citizens center.

The building will be fully sprinklered and steam heated.

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Contracts are signed

Representing Quincy Tower Associates, Yu Sing Jung, left, and Stanley Chen, center, finalize contract with Peabody Construction Co., Inc., of Braintree. Representing the firm is John J. Power, vice president, Peabody Construction Co., Inc. The formal signing took place at the Old City Hall on April 8.

commentary

Register!

Exactly 200 years ago, the "shot heard round the world" was fired at Concord, and so began that historic Revolutionary War of independence.

It was a War defying "taxation without representation."

It was a War fought by the farmer, the ordinary person for "inalienable rights" belonging to that farmer, that ordinary man.

Ironically, 200 years later, those rights for which the patriots fought so bravely are rights abused and rights neglected. Perhaps the most significant is that important right to vote.

The cynic will perhaps scoff at the lone vote cast in an election. "What will your *one* little vote do, cast in an election in which thousands will be voting?" the cynic may argue. "What will *one* vote have?"

In New Hampshire, the election to fill a Congressional position has been thrown into the U.S. Senate for a decision because the vote was so close. It was somebody's lone vote which may have made the difference, which upset the apple cart.

But more importantly, the vote is the little person's opportunity to make a choice, to have a say in government, to be represented, to take some responsible action. It is the accumulation of those individual votes which sway an election. Because enough people cared to register and to vote-- a decision is made.

When it comes to the voting box, we are all equal. In a world of inequities, it's nice to know that at the voting polls the little person has that same vote, that same leverage, as the Wall Street Investor and the Corporate Chief Executive Officer.

Boston faces an election this fall. The Mayoral position will be up for grabs. Isn't it time you considered registering for *your* vote, so that at election time you'll have had a piece of the action?

A study done by Chinatown Little City Hall last summer indicates that of 1,684 Chinese residents residing in Ward 3 which comprises most of the Chinatown area, only 274 are registered voters--or, only 16 percent of the eligible voters are registered!

Politicians may argue that they must represent their constituency and that the Chinese population is small and without any political strength. But, it is even more defeating to know that those of us with voting rights are too apathetic to register and forgo the right to be heard.

For the Chinese community to achieve any sort of political clout, the effort must begin at the polls. A voice becomes louder to the politician when it can command votes, sway elections, affect the polls, make itself heard.

The Chinatown Little City Hall is open Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at 14 Oxford Street. If you are a citizen of the United States and 18 years old or older, you are eligible to vote.

Take a few minutes to register to vote.

Money Man

Unemployment in today's economy

This article will deal with the problem and possible solution to unemployment.

Knowing the inevitable is at hand, negotiate as much severance pay as you can from your former employer. Press for a desk and telephone for your job search. It is better to stay away from home. Be prepared for three to six months of serious job seeking.

Assets vs. Liabilities

The first step is to formulate a plan and adhere to it. Take an inventory of your assets and liabilities. What are you good at? What do you have trouble at? Ask yourself why you were discharged. Was it economic? Was it some deficiency on my part? By all means be objective in your personal assessment.

After tabulating your assets you should then determine some basic goals: compensation range willingness to relocate, company size, stability or fast promotion, and many others. Identify your best skills and broadest experience. On the question of salary, try for the same salary on your next job if you were fired. If you quit or your company merged or folded it would not be unreasonable to look for a salary improvement. In these recessionary times don't be too hard and inflexible in your negotiation.

The second stage of your job hunt will be to compile a mailing list: friends, business associates, search firms, professional

associations, and most important, companies in your field of interest.

Attack

The next step is the attack stage. Don't be defensive in your approach--attack. If you have done your work, you should have a list of 200 to 300 names. A 10 per cent return from this list would be adequate. Stagger your mailings because you can expect replies within two weeks. Cull your list with a follow-up telephone call a week later. Another step beyond mailing resumes is the placement of your own advertisement in major newspapers. Answering ads in newspapers are not productive in my estimation. (You may be lost in the shuffle.)

If you were successful with your campaign an interview would be the next logical step. The interview is where you "sell" your wares to the prospective employer. Remember, you are the interviewee and not the interviewer. The more you know about your prospective employer's business the better you are. Tell him/her what you can do for him. If the interview progresses properly, negotiations naturally follow. This is the time salary, contracts, relocation, pensions, options and other terms are negotiated.

If this article helps but one reader I shall be satisfied. "You don't roll the dice if you can't pay the price."

Baretta's old man

Real estate as investment

Editor's note: A guest columnist supplements the Money Man column with his advice on real estate.

Why do people invest in real estate?

Basically, there are three reasons for buying real estate which is one of the world's oldest commodities, one of the world's biggest businesses, and certainly, one of the world's most sought after items.

The three reasons for investing in real estate are: 1) for personal occupancy; 2) for future investment; and 3) for speculation purposes.

The buyer in the first class will usually pay a little more than the buyer in the second category, while the lowest price of all is paid by the speculator,

who is interested in quick turnover and profit.

For occupancy use, real estate is usually the family's largest investment providing peace of mind, savings in the long run, and money for the retirement years.

For those with extra money, the real estate field as an investment vehicle has done better than any investment, to my knowledge. The investment picture for future returns is bright.

If you are interested in real estate, get reliable advice from someone knowledgeable in the field. Also, it is wise to obtain counsel from a real estate attorney.

The prime consideration in buying real estate is: location, location, location.

--James Chin
Waban, Mass.

GAC releases financial report

The Golden Age Center recently released its financial report to the SAMPAN. The top contributors to its Chinese New Years dinner for the elderly, according to GAC executive director Ruth Moy, were:

Quincy Tower Assn., City of Boston, Peabody Construction Co., the Prudential Insurance Company, WBZ, New England Medical Center Hospital, the Eugene Fay Trust, the ILGWU (International Ladies' Garment Workers Union), the Chinese Merchants' Assn., and Channel 5. The \$25 per ticket donation-price supplemented the cost of the meal for elderly members who attended the banquet at \$3 per person.

Total income for the evening was \$6,184 with total expenditures of \$3,741.99. Net proceeds from the dinner totaled \$2,442.01 which went into the Golden Age Center's operating budget.

More than 450 people attended the banquet, of that amount 250 were elderly.

"We are pleased at the very generous support of agencies and companies from outside Chinatown which supported the Center and helped to make the elderly New Year's banquet a success," said Mrs. Moy.

Commentary

LCH: for little guy

An article in *Business Week* a month or so ago stated that the most sought-after employee in the United States today is black, Spanish-surnamed, female engineer.

Our black and Spanish-surnamed citizens have made tremendous headway. They have made great inroads in every way. The squeaky wheel does get attention.

We in Chinatown have not made much noise and therefore have not gotten much attention. Perhaps this isn't our way. Yet, our problems are no less acute, witness the rise of juvenile delinquency and the plight of the elderly.

No, we do not want to "bring Chop Suey to the Mayor instead of our problems." What we do bring is a message that Chinatown needs the attention that other communities are getting.

The March issue of the *SAMPAN* carried a front-page story of Chinatown leaders meeting with Mayor Kevin White. The meeting is a step in the right direction, but a once-in-awhile meeting is not sufficient.

Communication between the people and the government is always an important responsibility of the people elected to serve. Hopefully, continued efforts will be made for such two-way communication lines.

Meanwhile the Little City Hall system, created to provide grassroots communications at the community, neighborhood level, have worked--at least in Chinatown--to make the City seem not quite that inaccessible, nor that complicated, or insensitive. People now have someone to turn to who understands and listens.

Could you imagine one of our elderly community members successfully going to Government Center, finding City Hall and then getting to the proper department and the right person. This would be unthinkable. The City needs the Little City Halls, and Chinatown needs our Little City Hall. Services have been exemplary as dispensed by Peter Chan, the present City Hall manager. We cannot impress the City Councilors too strongly of the importance of continuing to finance the operations of the Office of Public Service, under which the Little City Hall program operates.



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Kid's art basis for Quincy School frieze

Children's art work, their perception of the world, will be captured in some 15 enamel segments which will wrap around the outside of the New Quincy Elementary School slated for a fall 1976 opening.

The New Quincy School, a unique five-sided building, will have an enamel frieze consisting of 105 panels, 5' x 6', and 80 smaller 5' x 3' panels integrating children's artistic designs in large images on the various panels.

For the past month, Intermedia Systems, a Cambridge-based firm, which has been contracted to prepare the

outside art work for the building, has held free children's art workshops in Chinatown. Pre-schoolers and older grade-schoolers found the workshops an enjoyable time for dabbling with paints, personal expression, and creativity under the direction of artist and instructor, Linda Teminini.

Ms. Teminini will coordinate the final aspect of the project, selecting, defining and clarifying the various pieces of art by the children into the final images for the panels.

The groups of children as many as 30 at a time participated in the workshop.



Chinese youngsters from Chinatown and the South End at art workshops.



Students' variety show proceeds benefit 10 Chinatown groups

Ten Chinatown community groups benefited from the efforts of the Chinese students in the Greater Boston area.

At its third annual "China Night" variety show held at Northeastern University April 5, the Chinese students presented an entertaining evening of varied talent before an audience of nearly 500 people.

Emceed by Charlotte Chen of Harvard University and Larry Leung of Boston University, the show included performances by the Boston Chinese Dance Company, Asian-American folk singing, a kung fu demonstration by Tom Yee of UMass., a juggling act, and piano and cello soloists.

Special guest included Ching Fung, a former Hong Kong movie actor, now residing in the U.S. and Taiwan TV star/singer Margaret Meng. Miss Hong Kong of 1973, Elaine Sun, sang two popular songs. The 1974 Wing Wor pop contest winner also performed.

Organizations who received proceeds from the charity show and their representatives at China Night were: Action for Chinese Teens-Paul Chin, Chinatown Big Brother-Big Sister Program-Ronald Yee (alternate representative), Chinatown Boys' Club-Richard

Len, Chinatown Center for the Performing Arts-Ron Yee, Chinatown Saturday Afternoon Education Program-Douglas Wong, Chinese-American Civic Assoc. English Classes-Richard Len, CACA Multi-Service Center-Gloria Chun (alternate representative), Golden Age Center-Ruth Moy, SAMPAN-Phil Chew.

Yale conference

Emphasis on Asian - American awareness

Nearly 200 students and interested individuals attended an Asian-American conference sponsored by the Chinese Student Club of Yale University, Saturday, April 12 at the school's New Haven, Conn., campus.

Participants came from throughout New England to discuss a wide range of topics dealing with the Asian-American experience.

Robert Suzuki, an assistant professor of education at UMass, Amherst, discussed the "issues of racism and identity for Asian Americans."

Substituting for Spring Wang was Mit-chio Kaku, assistant professor of physics at New

York City College, who focused on the problems of the Asian immigrant in New York's Chinatown. Kaku, an active community activist in the N.Y. Chinatown community, advocated a more action-oriented approach rather than dwelling on the problems of identity.

"If we stay at the level of identity, we're lost...we are playing into the hand of the systems and Madison Avenue will catch up with us (i.e., see how they have co-opted and commercialized the Black power movement into a crass "black is beautiful" sales slogan.)

"Asian American identity is a double edge sword. Used improperly it will cut against

us," Kaku said, urging action, less rhetoric at the individualistic identity level.

Mary Kochiyama, an activist in the prison movement, discussed the meaning of the Third World for Asian Americans. She asked that more consciousness be raised in the question of the Vietnamese orphan airlift.

She pointed to the ethical question of raping a country of

its youth, and by adopting these youths into White middle-class society we are denying them their history and culture.

Workshop discussion topics included immigration law, Asian American male/female relationships, special education needs of Asian Americans, the role of Asian Americans and other minority groups and organizations on college campuses.

The CACA Multi-Service Center is open Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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There is parking, recreation facilities, and all utilities are included in rent except telephone.

Mental retardation: better understanding fostered

Editor's note: Mental retardation is still a very sensitive subject within society, particularly within the Chinese community. So little is understood, so much more needs to be learned. Ginnie Chew, SAMPAN business manager, works at the Charles River Workshop for Retarded Citizens and writes about mental retardation and some efforts in this area. More on the subject is planned for future issues.

By Ginnie Chew

Once upon a time there was a very troubled parent who had a child diagnosed as "mentally retarded." She was alone in a world that had neither the understanding of her concern nor of the complexity of the problem.

One day, she met another parent who had the same family problem. Now she had a friend to confide in and with whom she could discuss the mutual problems of mental retardation. Together they searched and found that there were many others with similar problems who had also felt alone and abandoned.

That was in 1953, the beginning of the Association for Retarded Children that has, by 1970, developed into a national organization with state and community groups all working to provide mutual support and guidance for parents and by aggressive community action to insure that programs other than institutionization were made available to the retarded.

In most states there are now programs that provide educational services for retarded from 3 years to 22 years of age. In many instances vocational training, job placement and community residential programs are available for the adult retardate. The retardate is a "person," and programs must be tailored and fitted to the individual.

Associations for retarded

The associations for retarded citizens were formed to assist mentally retarded individuals and their families, to promote an understanding of mental retardation in the community; and to encourage society to respond to the needs of retarded children and adults, regardless of economic status or the severity of their disability. More specifically the goals are to:

- (1) Obtain programs and services for retarded citizens,
- (2) Act as a catalyst for the stimulation of comprehensive community-based service,
- (3) Serve as a group advocate to insure the rights of retarded persons;
- (4) Initiate, co-sponsor and support relevant legislation,
- (5) Engage a program of public education and
- (6) Collaborate with agencies and organizations to effect positive change and to co-ordinate planning for a cradle-to-grave network of services.

Some associations run community residences. For example, locally, residence

provides a home-like living experience for eight mentally retarded adults. The residence is supervised by a married couple who reside on the premises. The residents participate to the extent of their ability in the daily chores, preparation of meals and general housekeeping tasks. They also engage in many recreational activities in their leisure time.

Workshops train and provided extended employment for handicapped adults. Each person is encouraged to develop his/her potential for employment by exposure to real work situations for which he/she is paid the prevailing rate in industry.

The Young

The pre-school program provides education and training

for the three to six year old.

Early Intervention is a new program being started up. This is a program to help new-born infants and babies and their parents.

The Citizen Advocacy Project provides the services of competent, trained volunteers to developmentally disabled persons who have major unmet instrumental or expressive needs. Instrumental assistance includes help with grooming, communication, transportation, money skills and social adaptation. Expressive support involves all those areas of personal growth that are a product of health relationships with friends, parents, and parent like figures, but which may be lacking to some degree in the lives of disabled persons.

Citizen Advocacy is unique

among volunteer programs in that every effort is made to deal with disabled persons *individually*, and as *whole persons*. Volunteers are assigned in one-to-one relationships which, as they develop in each case, can range through the full spectrum of instrumental and expressive concerns. Because of these factors, the Citizen Advocacy does not duplicate other services offered in the area. In fact, it is a definite asset to service delivery facilities in their attempt to fill in the gaps in the lives of their clients. Advocacy is a vital part of any system of comprehensive community based services for disabled persons.

Anyone interested in any of the programs described may write to SAMPAN for information.

Concerned about inner-city kids?

Join Big Brothers/Sisters program.

The Big Brothers and Sisters Program is concerned about children in the Chinese community of Boston.

Are you concerned about helping children explore the many resources in and around Boston which might otherwise be inaccessible to them?

Are you concerned about helping children find out more about their own neighborhood, about other life styles, about other facets of life waiting for curious and growing children to explore?

If you are, the Big Brothers and Sisters Program has a "little brother or sister" who will gain from your caring. The children range in age from six to 15 years old. Many are recent immigrants from Hong Kong.

A person interested in being a "Big Brother" or "Big Sister" should be able to spend an average of two to four hours a week with their "little" sibling, and should plan to devote a minimum of ten to 12 months with the child, giving him or her enough time to develop a secure

and trusting relationship.

For many of the children, the "big brother" or "big sister" will provide a positive role model upon which the child can begin to develop his or her own strengths, and learn to overcome fears, and develop a positive self-image, notes Frances Yuan, co-ordinator of the Chinatown Big Brother Big Sister Program. With a one-to-one relationship, the "little brothers and sisters" can grow at their own pace and feel they have a friend to count on, to spend weekends with, to talk to who will listen and understand, and be sensitive to his or her needs, Ms. Yuan said.

To find out more about the program, and if you have the interest in a "little brother or sister", call Ms. Yuan at 426-3339.

Sandra Lee

Sandra Lee, daughter of Mrs. Ngoot Young Chin of 15-A Village Court, Boston, was recently elected secretary of the Student Council at Mount St. Joseph Academy in Brighton. Ms. Lee was elected by a majority of the more than four hundred students who voted in the late March elections.

Ms. Lee is the Mount St. Joseph representative to the M.I.T. High School Studies Program, a class representative on the present Student Council, vice-president of the Spanish Club, and an active member of the Red Cross Club, Glee Club and Drama Club.

She serves as secretary to the Chinese "Y" and she holds a part-time job at the New England Medical Center where she serves as a liaison with non-English speaking Chinese.

Ms. Lee recently returned from a week-long trip to the nation's capitol observing how government functions in Washington, D.C.

United Way elects 3 to board

Three Chinatown community leaders have been elected to serve with the United Way of Massachusetts Bay.

Dr. Stanley L.F. Chin, a member of the Chinese Merchants Association, has been elected to a three-year term on the Nominating Committee of the United Way.

May Ling Tong, executive director, Chinese-American Civic Association, has been elected to a three-year term as a member of

the corporation with the United Way.

Stephanie Wong Fan, Boston Bilingual Education Department and a member of the Chinese Education Committee, will serve a one-year term as a member of the corporation.

The United Way of Massachusetts Bay is the largest volunteer directed, voluntarily supported humanitarian effort in New England. The United Way supports 200 member agencies in the Greater Boston area.

WCVB plans ethnic series

"Your ancestors didn't have to come over on the Mayflower to be part of Boston's history" is the underlying theme of WCVB-TV's (Channel 5's) Bicentennial series, "The Boston Legacy," which began this month and continues through December, 1976.

The 21-month-long series will examine Boston's 17 ethnic groups, focusing on their historical, social, and cultural contributions to the city.

The series will focus on Chinatown in its February, 1976, program.

The series will run concurrently with "Festival Bostonian," the celebration of the city's cultural heritage through artistic expression. Elizabeth Cook, director of the Mayor's Office of Cultural Affairs which is sponsoring "Festival Bostonian," and Judge Matthew Brown, chairman of the board of WCVB-TV,

announced the television series at a press reception.

In addition to the 30-minute prime time special which will be telecast the first week of each month, Channel 5's "The Boston Legacy" also will include a series of several different one-minute "Bicentennial Messages" based on the month's respective ethnic group. They will be aired repeatedly throughout the month, beginning with a complement of six on the Irish in April.

Ensuing months' specials and messages will concentrate on the Balkans, Afro-Americans, Baltics, Italians, Jewish, Hispanic, Arabics, Chinese, Polish, Armenians, Greeks, West Indians, Native Americans, Portugese, Yankees, and Ukrainians.

The series is co-produced by Paul LaCamera and Steve Schlow.

Chiang Kai-Shek is dead at 87

Chiang Kai-shek, 87, died of a heart attack April 5.

A near legendary figure, Chiang fought with Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary Kuomintang and helped dethrone China's last imperial dynasty, the Manchus. After the death of Dr. Sun, Chiang Kai-shek led the Kuomintang in a successful campaign to take control of much of China. For 21 years he was at the helm of the Nationalist regime established at Nanking.

In 1949 Chiang fled to the

island of Taiwan where he reestablished the Nationalist government. There, with the assistance of U.S. economic aid and foreign investment, the Generalissimo led Taiwan to a level of prosperity exceeded in Asian only by Japan.

Vice president C.K. Yen took the oath of president.

A book of condolences will be open for signatures at the Consulate General, Statler Office Building, Suite 934, 20 Providence St., Boston, until May 5.

Elliot - Pearson Childrens School 9 Month Positions Available Sept. 1975

Head Teacher

Ability to teach kindergarten in an innovative laboratory school setting is required. Responsible for supervising and planning with a diversified team staff,

working with parents and student teachers in this day care setting. BA or M.Ed. preferred. Minimum 2 years' experience as a teacher of young children required.

Assistant Teacher Part - Time

(11 a.m.-4 p.m.) Work closely with Head Teacher sharing responsibility for the activities of young children. Full charge of classroom in absence of Head

Teacher. College-level study in Child Development and one or more years of child care experience preferred.

TUFTS
UNIVERSITY

Please submit resumes to Dr. Samuel J. Meisels, Director, Elliot Pearson Children's School, 105 College Ave., Medford, Mass. 02155.

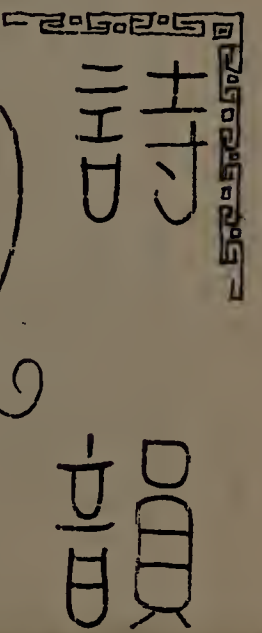
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詩中諍言

有一位做弟弟的覺得自己比哥哥少兩歲很沒有道理。他的理由是：大家都是人；都是圓顱方趾，為甚麼偏偏就少了兩歲。於是向哥哥爭平等。當然哥哥不能把自己拿掉一歲加在弟弟的頭上，可是如果說哥哥是哥哥，弟弟就是弟弟，這個說法絕不會使拿着一爭平等一系則的弟弟折服的。照理他應該向父母質問，不應該找哥哥晦氣。

近世紀女人向男人爭平等，女人所持的理由亦是：大家都是人；都是圓顱方趾，為甚麼有分別。如果有人說男人就是男人，女人就是女人，男女本來就不相同，她們同樣不會折服。儘管爭辯無可爭辯，但人類就是這樣一種動物，只會向無辜的對象發洩，胡鬧；人就是這樣愚蠢可憐，偏不知道向創造人類的上帝問罪！



觀「比賽」後感——阮書

有

一顆心曲

在迴盪 低唱

當你 你輕盈地跳躍

移動於

「春江花月夜」

我 驚詫 震撼

滿佈塵埃的紫檀木盒裡

仍透著夢的殘香。

豐姿

豈是玉蕊花色

奇蹟

卻令我心欲醉。

碎碎步 款款腰

摘來一顆星星

妍耀於鬢髮

青春舞動著少年。

思韻

似是戀歌重奏

再是憑絃墨

追捕一點久已失落的

春天！



學生園地

作句 一年級 伍艷鶯

我們

我們用功讀書，我們也專心

聽先生講書。

高興

弟弟妹妹真高興，表演唱歌

和跳舞。

大家

大家是中國人，大家一起玩

準時

我準時早睡早起，我也準時

上學。

喜歡

我喜歡和大家一起工作，也

喜歡和大家一起遊戲。

沒有

我沒有見過外婆，因為她在

中國。

作句 二年級 伍小鳳

春天！

春天天氣暖和，百花齊放，

風景很美麗。這時我常和媽媽

到公園裡去。

美麗的！

春天裡有很多美麗的蝴蝶，

他們頭上有兩條長鬚，身上
一套五彩衣。

春天天氣暖和，田野風景秀
麗，很多小鳥在樹上唱歌。

好看！

一天我和媽媽到郊外旅行，

看見池裏的金魚游來游去，真

是好看。

歡喜！

寒冷的冬天過去了，美好的

春天又來臨了，我們都十分歡

喜和興奮。

廣教學校 六年級 黃倩明

我的鄰居

我住的地方，是唐人街，大

多數都是中國人居住的，但我

家的鄰居是一位西人，名叫李

莉。她很喜歡小孩子。

夏天的時候，我們常常在門

口聊天，大家談得很投契，也

很快樂，李莉年紀老，所以沒

有去做工。有時她叫我們去買

零用的東西，因為她年老，我

們應該幫助她。有時她也幫助

我們，例如看守門戶——當我們

大家都外出時。

當我是孩提的時候，她常給

我東西吃又照顧我。她真是一

位好鄰居。直到現在我們仍相

處得很好。

The Chinese in Boston

This month begins ceremonies and various massive celebrations throughout the United States in observance of the country's 200th birthday.

It is also estimated to be the 100th birthday of Boston's Chinatown. Undocumented sources, indicate the first Chinese to reside in this area arrived from the West around 1875.

The following is a short chronology of the Chinese experience/history in the Boston-New England area, culled from soon-to-be-published Boston 200 "oral histories" booklet series. Local researchers for Chinatown were Richard Chin, Paul Chin and May-Ling Tong.

The first Chinese to arrive in Boston were probably sailors and traders who arrived with the opening of the China trade in the 1780's. Immigration of Chinese began in large numbers on the West coast as cheap labor for the construction of railroads, communication systems and cities.

About 1875, some 100 Chinese were brought to North Adams, a mill town in Western Massachusetts, to break a strike at a shoe factory. After the strike, the unemployed laborers drifted to the large cities.

The early Chinese in Boston settled in an area bordering Scollay Square (now Government Center), a low rent district, on the edge of the downtown business area, conveniently close to the railroad station-point of entry for most immigrants.

These early Chinese immigrants opened laundries in Charlestown, the North End,

East Boston and along Harrison Avenue in Boston.

In 1883, a large number of Chinese were recruited for the construction of a telephone exchange on Pearl Street. A "tent city" sprouted on a narrow street called Ping On Alley. The influx of immigrants from the West coast, however, created a demand for permanent housing and the Chinese subsequently expanded into the South Cove area, an area which had also been home to other immigrant groups. The area had been inhabited by Irish, European Jews and Italians, at different times.

The population of Chinatown grew steadily from 200 in 1890 to nearly 1600 by 1950.

The 1924 Exclusion Act, the second anti-Chinese legislation passed in the U.S., forbade male laborers from bringing their wives over, creating a substantial bachelor population and hindering the growth of a healthy, heterogeneous community. The discriminatory act served to further isolate the Chinese and reinforce the Chinese ghetto image.

The restrictive immigration laws prompted the creation of the so-called "paper families." The male laborers returned to China to claim their sons, often claiming more off-spring than actually existing. Immigration entry papers for the non-existent off-spring were sold in China for a good price. Hence, many "Lee's" today really are "Chin's" and so forth.

Immigration officials, aware of the practice, detained suspect Chinese at the East Boston Detention Center for intensive interrogation of the alleged

father and immigrant. The period of detention ranged from a week to over a year.

During the World War II era, meant Chinese entered job markets that had previously been closed to them. Many Chinese-men and women worked at the Boston Naval Shipyard, South Boston Naval Yard Annex, Hingham Shipyard, and Watertown Arsenal where munitions and other essentials to the war effort were manufactured.

At the same time a large number of Chinese males were drafted or enlisted for the American Armed Forces, enabling them to acquire American citizenship if they wanted it. Under the War Brides Act, they could also bring wives into the U.S.-- thus, exempt from existing immigration quotas. With the surge in the female population, the community for the first time was enabled to grow rapidly on a family basis.

The garment industry provided jobs for the women who needed to supplement the family income. The Chinese male's average income was below the mean income level. The garment industry is still the major employer of these women with limited English.

After the Communist takeover of China in 1949, the Chinese in American, many of who had fostered a sojourner outlook, now realized that there was no returning to their homeland.

Permanent roots were established in America-home to a new immigrant peoples.

Racial discrimination was a major factor forcing the Chinese to remain in their ghetto.

Housing in many areas was closed to them and employment opportunities were limited. The Chinese responded to these social conflicts and barriers passively. They withdrew; They sought to be inconspicuous to gain tolerance and chose as their means of livelihood jobs and businesses which would be of no threat to their host country.

Laundries required only long hours, and very little capital or knowledge of English to maintain. Therefore, in the early days, everything was done by hand, including washing, ironing, folding and wrapping. Even with machinery introduced in the thirties, the hours were long and tedious.

In 1904, a school to provide Chinese youth with a traditional Chinese education was established-Quong Kow School, originally housed at 4 Tyler Street (now located at 18 Oxford Street.)

The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association was founded in 1875 to unite the overseas Chinese, to develop their enterprises, to settle conflicts, to work toward the welfare of the Chinese people, to promote friendship between Chinese and Americans, and to organize social welfare and charitable projects. The CCBA also served as the spokesman for the Chinese community.

The Chinese community was essentially "closed" to outsiders. Saving face was so strong a goal that all family community organizations would aid in taking care of problems. This fostered the image of the stereotype Chinese who were able to resolve all their own problems without outside help.



Chinatown Boy Scout Troop, Number 34, July 1939.

波城童子軍七十七巡行合照紀念
民國廿九年

- 100 years of alienation



Lion dance on Tyler Street in support of China's war effort, 1942.

美國波城華僑醒獅團參加七五週年紀念大巡行獅門標技
絕奪



紐英倫婦女新運動會
開幕攝影留念
九月一日

這是一個切實的目的，並非海市蜃樓。自一九六五年新移民法實施至今，全美新移民（華裔）將近二十萬人。所謂十年人事變遷，相信在波城居留五年以上的新移民至少有五、六千人。假如他們能一一申請成為公民，進而辦理登記成為選民，加上土生的華人，一定可以構成一股基本、強大的政治力量。

很可惜，不少華人看不到這一點。去年七月間，華埠小市府曾經作了一項抽樣統計，在華人眾多的第三選區中，共有一千六百八十四名超過十七歲和有戶籍紀錄的華人，其中註冊為選民的華人只有百分之十六，這真是一個令人氣憤的事！

關於欠缺華人選民的情形，可以分兩方面講：一是登記手續的問題；一是如何先取得公民身份才能註冊為選民的問題。

照華埠小市府主任陳建立的估計，在華埠的華人中，至少有百分之七十是「外僑」身份，已取得永久居留，但沒有入籍的。但不少人，包括土生青年，有資格投票的，却裹足不前，但願他們先了解前輩先賢

在過去百年來，如何流血、流淚，努力爭取我們華人在美國的尊嚴、人格和權益，但願他們不再輕視目前這種垂手可得

的權利。以往選舉註冊繁複，必須懂英語，要親到市府大堂，要考口試，要呈示種種文件；我們華人望而却步，尚無可厚非。

惟近年來，波城市府已推行簡便的登記手續：在各社團設立小市府可以登記，只要你是（一）美國公民，（二）波城市民，（三）在選舉日足十八歲，就可以登記。

手續約十五分鐘。假如你到華埠小市府，可以用中文，可以全年在辦公時間內登記，假如你沒有攜帶入籍紙和工人卡，只要你宣誓說真話，你的登記亦可有效。同時，華埠小市府亦經常在華埠街頭設登記站，協助大家登記。在這種情形下，不去登記的人是沒有理由，欠缺社團同情心，漠視華人群體利益的。

至於那些「非不為也，實不能也」的華人，入籍試的確是一項難關。移民入籍法例很多是歧視性的，華人社會必須通力合作，在治標方面：（一）鼓勵華人入籍，（二）多辦入籍英文班；在治本方面：督促國會修改

移民和入籍法例，如將五年改為三年，如准許用中文考試等。華人必須支持那些代表爭取權益的團體，如美洲同源總會、全美華人福利會、美華同盟等，以金錢和勇氣支持，為它們打氣，增加我們全體華人的信心。

事實上，取得美國公民身份之後，可以享有下列各項權利：（一）工作權：政府機關中有一些公職，需要具有公民身份方能申請。私人機構的工作，有的亦希望僱用有公民權的人。

具有公民權的人，有時在某種特殊情形之下，可獲得各項便利（關於公民與非公民的工作權，目前高等法院在訴辯中，起訴人是一群肯運用合理合情合法的政權力的華人）。（二）投票權。（三）保護權：成為美國公民後，可以申請美國護照。

持用美國護照者，在國外旅行一切較為便利、和安全。如果在國外遭遇任何事情，可以向當地美國領事館投訴，得到適當的保護。（四）申請親屬團聚之權：具有美國公民身份之人，可以申請他在國外的直系親屬來美國團聚，獲得移民法規上的特別優先。

楊振舜太極拳社

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美東國術總會主辦

功夫表演

香港國術名宿石堅等參加演出

集香港及美東精銳武師於一堂

日期：四月廿七至廿八日

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門票：五元、七元

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請即註冊選舉 享受公民權利 幫手之華埠幫助自己 舉手之華埠幫助自己

華人在美國，享有公民投票權，不是輕易獲致的，以前有一段悠長、艱苦掙扎的歷史。不幸今日有許多華人，有投票的資格却忽視這項權利。他們既不花半小時去註冊，亦不肯在選舉時到投票站行使公民權。這當中有些人是漠不關心，但大多數都是因為欠缺這方面的常識，不明白以前的選舉權血淚史，不曉得目前註冊投票的輕易。

初期來美的華僑，很少人享有美籍公民權，亦談不上有其選舉資格。追溯歷史，初期華人歸化美國的，其中有一位是著名鼎鼎的容閣，他在美國大學畢業後，于一八五二年申請入籍，獲得批准。但他於三

年後就離美返回中國。究竟容閣內有沒有行使他的選舉權，還須要詳細查考。

十九世紀中葉，華人已開始移殖美國西岸，第二代的華人已在此土生土長。但相信至少等到一八七〇年代，這第二代的華人才夠年齡享有公民權。當時美國排華的狂潮風起雲湧，華人備受歧視和排斥。因此，雖有投票權，亦沒有人敢到投票站投票。直至十年後，華人才初次在投票站出現，成為當時的大新聞。

一八九四年十一月十二日，三藩市的西文報紙載述有四十名華人到投票站投票，並以一致投共和黨候選人的票。

自此以後，華人行使公民投票權非但没有改善，反而遭到更大的打擊。一九一一年，美國國會內有上議員提議剝奪華裔公民的投票權。一九二四年，國會通過了「排華法案」，指華人為「黃禍」，通過剝奪外籍民入籍權的議案。

二次大戰後，美國鑒於中國是同盟國，因此廢除排華法案，並制定特別條款，容許一部分老華僑歸化。

美國政治，一向操縱在白色盎格魯克遜清教徒身上，少數

民族爭取政治參與權，都有一段血淚史。一九六〇年代美國黑人民權運動如大如茶，國會通過兩項重要選舉改革法案，廢除考試、人頭稅等苛例，華人在選舉登記方面，冒死犯難，十分成功，而華人登記為選民的，寥寥可數。

美國是個講求福利的社會，我們能否取得應享的權利，可以說幾乎全決於我們的發言力量和政治地位。如果在議會上沒有華人議員發言，在政府機構中沒有華裔公職人員，我們就很難爭取合理的權利。

假如將三藩市和波城比較一下，華人在兩地的政治地位，相差很遠。在波城，沒有一位華人在省政府中任高職，市府比較好一点，有陳毓禮任採購部長，和陳建立担任華埠小市政府主任。但三藩市有華人出任州政府的民政廳長，副市長、議員、法官、郵政局長、參事等職位，其餘任較次級的公職人員更多。

雖然三藩市的華人比波城多很多倍，但假若我們波城的華人能致力運用合理合法的公民權，一定可以從質和量方面更深地影響各階層的政府。

美國 國聯旅行社
United Nations Travel Service
11 TYLER STREET
BOSTON, MASS. 02111
TEL. (617) 423-6880

波城 定期包機
波士頓—香港
六百六十元

廉價機票
太平洋線：波市—東京—香港
大西線：波市—倫敦—香港
新移民特價機票四八〇元學生優待機票來回收七十五元。海員僑胞自動離境忠誠服務，辦理手續，担保滿意。介紹職業往來人餐館工作，務使僱主受聘者滿意。

泰拉街十一號國聯旅行社啓
詢問電話：四二二・六八八〇或四二八・九三三

體格檢驗及衛生教育

地點：夏利街二百號（醫務中心對面）
時間：五月三十一日（星期日）上午十時至下午四時
檢驗項目：小兒、肺、血壓、量、驗血、眼、耳、鼻、喉、牙齒
年齡：六十歲以上
其他：健康、教育、家庭、計劃、指導、營養、健康

請上以歲六十：齡年
加參來請上以歲六十：齡年
康健與養營導指劃計庭家，丹小育教康健：務服他其

特稿

漫談中國之夜

唐人

「中國之夜」由來已久，筆者遠在七年前已親身歷過類似的活動，當時由一班熱忱的華僑青年，本著服務人群，互助互愛的精神，在文化客廳條件貧乏的環境之下，籌辦第一次為華埠中華大樓募捐的表演晚會，由於多面的努力和熱切響應贊助，那次演出竟能圓滿成功，深深地鼓舞著一班熱中人士。隨著時代潮流的變易更進，華僑在美國社會的地位亦因之而漸露頭角，而華埠本身的問題和需要亦開始透視明顯而被關注。由於要迎合和解決當前種種問題，很多義務的華人福利團體，亦因之如雨後春筍，相繼萌芽生長。這些福利團體大都是仗義著聯邦及市政府有限的支持，以其人力物力在拮据的條件下努力地為僑胞服務。他們極須要僑眾的鼓勵和支持方能延續、邁進的。

三年前，一位哈佛大學的陳

同學，亦參加了當時華埠福利服務的陣線，她首先體味到中國同學亦要對華埠的福利團體作精神支持，盡綿綿力。是以她不遺餘力，縱橫鼓吹、勸說，終於在七三年春，籌劃成功，第一次為華埠福利團體募捐演出的「中國之夜」。那次演出也可以算是今日「中國之夜」的奠基和開端。

今年的「中國之夜」在東北大學校友紀念禮堂舉行。當日嚴寒，忽晴忽雨，更添薄雪。由大清早起她一直在撒嬌，唆使太陽罷工，直至下午仍風雪而支加，一班辦事同學都在發愁，認定今晚的演出一定會被大打折扣。由下午二時開始，來自各大學的同學和演出者，便忙著預習排演、燈光控制、舞台紀律，左搬右移忙了整個下午。才七時半，禮堂外廳已擠了一群人，當事人立刻緊張起來了，於是各就崗位展開工作。當夜雖然天氣很壞，但也來了七成的觀眾。今次節目演出，筆者認為以國語影星金峰先生的司儀風度及新打魚殺家舞比較新穎。其他演出亦佳。如果觀眾留意點的話，一定會發覺這次演出有很多新

面孔，據云這些新面孔是以前因為看過中國之夜而對演出發生興趣，繼而努力學習，加緊訓練，終於在今年抓住機會，登台亮相，一顯身手。由此可見「中國之夜」可以鼓勵藝術，助長文化。

此次演出不完善之處，一般認為是節目與節目之間的脫節和不銜接，使人失去了連貫的感覺，如果能再從這些細節上下一點功夫，應該會收更好的效果。

二百週年慶會 優待市民

美國各地人士將來波城參加慶祝美國開國二百週年紀念，但本市保持一向的傳統，強調本市市民的地位。

慶祝局特別優待波城市民。持有優待咭的人可以得到種種的優待。

憑咭可以參加三個像世界博覽會性質的展覽，包括在昆市市場的「美國革命」，亞靈頓街一百〇五號的「大展覽」和高樓的「波城在那裡？」，你可以以八折來購入場券。慶祝局又有很多商店賣二百週年紀念品，你可以憑優待咭得到八折

五折的優待。任何波城市民如想獲得此咭，請駕臨華埠小市府（亞市佛街十四號）。

大哥大姐 服務華童

「大哥大姐」是個關心華童、服務華童的組織。它的對象是六至十五歲的華童，幫助他們的功課，了解週圍的環境，享受友情，培養愛心、同情心和好奇心。

假如你能下決心，在一年內，每週花二至四小時，幫助一位小弟弟或一位小妹妹，培養純真誠摯的感情，建立人與人間的信心，那又何樂而不為呢？

我們的電話是四二六三三三九。

華埠舉辦少年週 各項體運入決賽

華埠少年團將於四月廿一日至廿五日在華埠華威街郵鏡波學校舉行「少年週」。節目豐富，包括游泳、籃球、曲棍球比賽、排球及一連串的田徑比賽。開放時間為中午至下午五時。

省律嚴禁無照持槍

違例必嚐鐵窗風味

由四月一日愚人節開始，違背麻省新槍械法例將沒有人情講。不遵守的話，便是愚蠢的行為，和必要的錯誤。過了愚人節，任何人被判定無牌持槍的話，將判罪一年，有時，甚至五年。

沒有例外，亦沒有人情，沒有緩刑，亦沒有保守行為，只有一項判罪，坐牢，人人如是。

1. 假如你被捕，攜帶無牌的任何手槍，你的律師不能和司法人員討價還價，把你的罪名減輕。法官也不能同情你，把案件延緩。

2. 假如你被判罪，你一切上訴將被否決，你至少要坐監一年，不能期望任何行為良好提早出獄。不論你是神職人員還是老太婆，你一定要坐監。

3. 假如你屋內有槍，不論是來福槍、短槍、手槍或BB槍，你必須申請一張軍火証，一向警局申請。假如你在二次大戰、韓戰、越戰退伍後帶回家作為紀念的是一支槍，即使是

生鏽的，你仍舊要申請軍火証。這張証是終生可用的，但只許你在家內存放槍械，假如你出外帶槍，槍內必須沒有子彈，否則，你會被捕。不過目前一切有關狩獵的法例仍有效。

懷特市長呼籲

反對市價徵稅

波城市長懷特今日向麻省稅務局長密特撒呈交一份六十頁的報告書，要求省政府容許波城採用另外一種全國通用的辦法來決定物業稅。市長說假如波城能利用這種辦法，他便會盡力使全市各地的物業稅率公平和合理。

這是去年聖誕前夕省最高法院裁定本省三百五十一個城市必須實行百分之一百估稅率後，波城的第一次官方反應。市長懷特並致函省長刁加奇士要求將本省各城市的分配方

4. 假如你出外携槍，你必須到警局處申領一張携槍証，這張証有效期五年，同時要影相及手指模，同時要說明申請的理由。假如你把手槍放在車內，而又沒有携槍証，你一樣違法。

5. 軍火証和携槍証是你私人的，不包括你的親友，假如你把槍交給你的妻子，而她不幸被捕，她就要坐監。

程式修改，使賦稅不再太倚重於物業地產稅上。

市長說他反對目前估物業地產稅的辦法，根據法院的規定，要符合法律，各城市必須以百分之一百的方式來估計一塊物業的「合理售價」。

市長建議用「收入」來代替「合理售價」為標準，以徵收物業地產稅。市長指出波城有很多特殊的因素，不能以簡單的方式來處理地產稅的問題，他舉例：

1. 波城是全國中三個專倚賴地產物業稅來收支平衡的城市
2. 波城有百分之六十的物業是免稅（如政府機關、慈善團體、學校、醫院等）即使是美京華盛頓，也只不过有百分之五十五的物業是免稅的。
3. 和其他城市不同，波城必

須負責SUFFOLK郡的一切支出。

4. 波城有很多住在郊區但白天到波城工作或找尋服務的人，波城要支持大量的人力和物力來服務這些人。

5. 波城雖然只佔全省的人口百分之十一，但全省大部份的產量（三分之一）是出自波城。每年波城供給全省的稅款達到四億四千萬元。

假如市長的辦法不被接納，大部份的屋主都要支付加倍的地產稅，甚至不能應付銀期。增加地產稅後，屋主不免要向住客加租，因此住客和屋主應該聯合支持市長的行動，簽請願書。

波士頓華美書局
CHINESE AMERICAN BOOK CO.
79 Kneeland St. Boston, Mass. 02111
Tel: (617) 423-2264
圖書雜誌 唱片唱帶 工藝禮物 歡迎郵購

波士頓會計師
辦專
會計簿記 商業事務 各種稅項
79 KNEELAND ST. BOSTON MASS 02111
Tel: 423-2264

元首崩殂悲國殤

全僑哀悼弔英魂

紐英崙中華公所於四月二十日假亞市佛街十八號安良工商會舊禮堂舉行公祭中華民國故總統 蔣公之喪。參加者有各僑團首長、領事館官員、廣教學校員生及男女僑胞約三百餘人。

祭典由陳顯祥先生司儀，中華公所主席李寶卿先生主祭，陪祭者則為中華公所屬下十二大僑團首長。儀式隆重，會場氣氛嚴肅。靈堂掛滿輓聯，擺滿鮮花，燭燭高燃，香煙繚繞，全場雖非愁雲慘霧，然憂戚哀傷之情，莫不掛在每一個人的臉上。因為此一偉人之逝，對國家而言固是一大損失，即對自由世界來說，尤其友共陣營，更是失去了一大支柱。

祭文

維
中華民國六十四年四月五日為

總統蔣公逝世之期，噩耗傳來，全僑哀悼，舉世同悲。紐英崙中華公所領導全僑於四月二十日舉行追悼會，謹以至誠，敬奠鮮花香酒之儀弔祭故總統 蔣公之英靈並為文而祭曰

嗚呼 蔣公
文武兼備
受知 國父
獻身革命
創立軍校
東征北伐
七七抗日
四強會議
中華民國
苦戰八載
勝利還都
復興建國
盤踞大陸
播遷台灣
經濟發展
著著碩果
志切光復
壯志未竟
嗚呼哀哉
天何昏曠
哲人其萎
噫嘻
英公英公
敬公英公
慰公英公
安其柩兮

勞瘁忠
培養兵戎
統一和衷
屢挫敵鋒
名列蔣公
聲威日隆
民族英雄
舉世欽崇
共匪逞兇
不甘苟同
力謀擴充
利益無窮
情懷豐功
部署反攻
奮志不終
嗚呼痛哉
我我元良
軫念綿綿
生花一束
恪遵遺訓
消滅毛匪
收京奉安

嗚呼
長天漫漫
東望遙祭
魂兮彷彿
醉
掌軍符 行政令
允文允武為人傑
能剛能柔真英雄
八年抗戰凱旋還
恨共未滅

蔣公
蒼海迢迢
魂兮縹緲
來格來歆

輓聯集錄

臨大事決大疑莊敬自強處變不驚的是元戎本色
持正義養正氣鞠躬盡瘁死而後已無慚國士襟懷

領導有方不愧中華元首
鞠躬盡瘁堪稱世界偉人



中正行止介石襟懷

蔣公生平堪作國人民模式

四月十八日正午，在波士頓郭培理廣場最宏偉的三一教堂，八百多中美人士懷着悲哀的心情共同追悼蔣故總統。

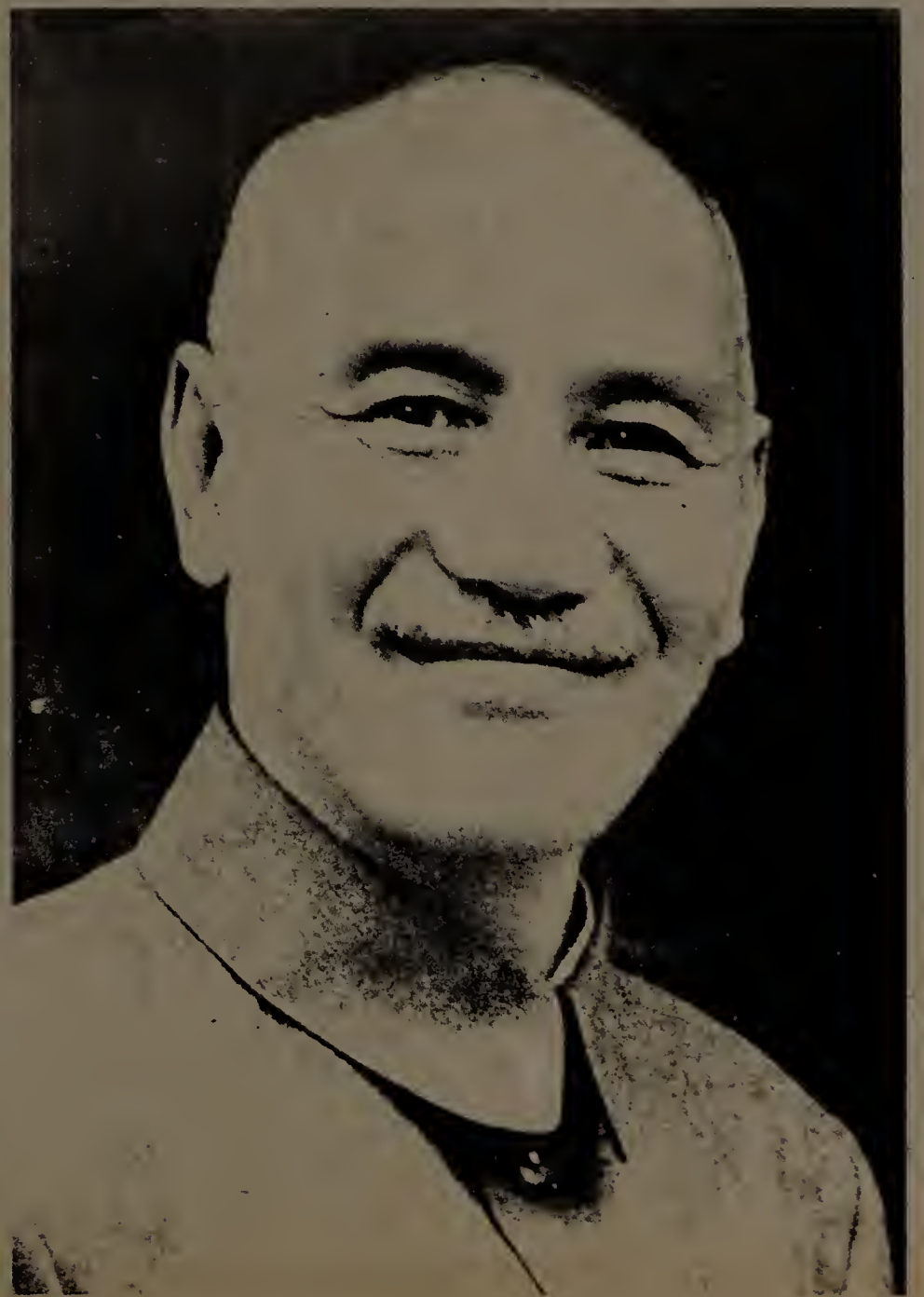
此一波士頓有史以來最大的華人追思禮拜，係由總領事館舉辦，俾便中西敬仰蔣故總統的人士藉此機會向蔣故總統弔悼。

教堂佈置中美國旗及故總統遺像與各界致奠之花圈。追思儀式由華人佈道會譯雅各牧師讀經，郭培理會集源遠牧師國語誦道，由吳俊傑醫師英譯。繼由美國前參議員蘇頓斯托、天主教波士頓伍理主教李奧哥分別致詞。吳總領事世英恭述蔣公行誼，皆對蔣故總統人格之偉大與彪炳之功業推崇欽敬，認為自由世界損失了一位堅強睿智的領導者。吳總領事並引証蔣故總統之遺囑，恭述蔣公畢生以救國救民救世為志，至逝世時仍

以精神必與同胞長相左右為勉，以實踐三民主義、光復大陸國土、復興民族文化、堅守民主陣營為其畢生之志事。蔣故總統一生雖貴為一國元首，但生活澹泊、寧靜、樸實無華，每日友者，博覽羣書。深受儒家倫理及基督精神之浸沐，其對正義的信念彌堅，任何阻碍不能使其屈折，其莊敬自強，剛毅果決的態度，確值世人效法。

參加追思弔悼者有蔣故總統摯友美國前參議長麥克邁考、麻省、紐漢賽州兩州長、副州長的代表，波士頓等市長代表、副市長、省議員、警局督察長及領事團人員，僑界有中華公所主席李寶卿夫婦、全美安良工商會黃總理達大，諸位元老、會長及各宗親團體、民治克、教會之會長、主席、僑務顧問及學界教授、學人、學生。

故總統蔣公遺照
民國前廿五年一月六十四年



故總統蔣公遺囑

自余束髮以來即追隨總理革命，無時不以耶穌基督與總理信徒自居，無日不為掃除三民主義之障礙、建設民主憲政之國家艱苦奮鬥。

近二十餘年來，自由基地日益精實壯大，並不斷對大陸共黨邪惡展開政治作戰，反共復國大業方期日新月盛。全國軍民全党同志，不可因余之不起懷憂傷志，務望一致精誠團結，服膺本黨與政府領導，奉主義為無形之總理，以復國為共同之目標，而中正之精神自必與我同志同胞長相左右。

實踐三民主義，光復大陸國土，復興民族文化，堅守民主陣營，為余畢生之志事，實亦即海內外華民同胞一致的革命職志與戰聞決心。惟願愈益堅此百忍，奮鬥自強，非達成國民革命之責任絕不中止，矢勤矢勇，毋怠毋忽。

英魂已杳 浩氣長存

一息尚存 為黨為國 為民為心 不懈終生
盡瘁立功 立言立德 立願無遺



舢舨月刊

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故總統蔣中正先生於四月五日晚在台北因心臟病突發與世長辭，噩耗傳來，我海內外國人同深哀悼。本刊為緬懷這位近代偉人，特訪問吳總領事世英先生。

吳總領事稱：「蔣總統係中華民族偉大的領袖，亦是自由世界碩果僅存最有遠見之正義導師，且是對海外僑胞闡切最深之慈祥家長，今遽然逝世，使我中華民族痛失最高領導人，確屬億萬同胞最大之損失。」

「總統畢生服膺 國父，從推翻滿清，率師北伐，統一全國，對日抗戰，建立民主憲政體制，其卓見深知與堅定之志節及功業之彪炳，當今之世，無人可以比擬。」

「幸 嚴總統家誼在過去多年輔佐 蔣故總統從事自由祖國政經社會建設，在各方面的成就，突飛猛進，使人民安居樂業，自由祖國日臻富強，今依憲法之規定繼任總統，領導

全國，並獲蔣院長經國之輔佐，在全國軍民一致努力下，一定會秉承 蔣故總統遺志，繼續堅強奮鬥，早日光復大陸，使中華民國成為民主繁榮幸福的國家。」

總領事館於國喪期間（一個月）置有弔唁簽名簿，供同胞

簽名致哀，並訂於四月十八日（星期五）中午十二時在波士頓郊培理廣場三一教堂舉行追思禮拜。

圖片說明

二次世界大戰時，世界三巨人，故 總統蔣公，美故總統羅斯福，英故首相邱吉爾及蔣夫人，時為民國卅一年十月十日，美英兩國宣佈自願廢除與我國之不平等條約。



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